

SEWING MACHINES.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN SEWING MACHINES.

THE EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE. PATENTED FEBRUARY 14th, 1860.

Salesroom, 610 Broadway, New York.

This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of Mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the highest professional experts, and pronounced to be the simplest and most perfect combination.

The following are the principal advantages of the Empire Shuttle Machine:

- 1.—Excessive fatigue to the operator.
- 2.—Inability to get out of the machine.
- 3.—Expense, trouble, & loss of time in repairing.

THE EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE IS EXEMPT FROM ALL THESE OBJECTIONS.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the neat and simple stitch, which will neither rip nor unravel, and is also the only machine that perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest muslin, with either hand, or with thread from the current to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

ESPECIALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE. It requires fifty per cent. less to drive it than any other machine in use, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this machine.

But in a more special manner we solicit the patronage of

Merchants, Tailors, Dress Makers, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Shirt Makers, Gaiter Makers, Vest and Pantmaker, and all those who make up.

Religious and charitable institutions liberally dealt with.

PRICE OF MACHINES, COMPLETE. No. 1, or Family Machine, \$45.00. No. 2, Standard Manufacturing, \$60.00. No. 3, Large sized Manufacturing, \$75.00.

CAREFUL IN EVERY VARIETY. We want agents for all the United States, where agencies are not already established, to whom liberal discount will be given, and to whom consignments will be made.

T. J. McARTHUR & CO., 610 Broadway, New York. August 29th, 1861—17.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF SINGER & COMPANY'S STANDARD MACHINES.

Well known to be the best for manufacturing purposes.

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100, reduced to \$75.00.

No. 2, Standard Manufacturing Machine, formerly sold at \$125, reduced to \$100.00.

No. 3, Large sized Manufacturing Machine, formerly sold at \$150, reduced to \$125.00.

Singer's Letter A Machine. Is the best machine in the world for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing purposes. Price, with all the improvements, \$40.00.

No. 1, or Family Machine, \$45.00. No. 2, Standard Manufacturing, \$60.00. No. 3, Large sized Manufacturing, \$75.00.

Our No. 3 Machine is especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy work, in cutting, trimming, and all other work, in making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with an arm long enough to take under it and stitch the largest size of cloth. There is scarcely any principle of the machine that cannot be better done with them than by hand; so too, the saving of time and labor is very great.

The No. 1 and 2 machines are 21 inches long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines will make 1000 stitches per minute.

We would ask of our Letter A Machines, the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes. They can be used for the making of the standard machine, making like them, the interlocking stitch, and are designed to be celebrated for family sewing and light manufacturing purposes.

Our standard machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

We have always on hand, Hemming Guages, Silk, Twine, Lint and Cotton Thread on Spools, Sewing Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

Our manufacture of our own needles, and would warmly recommend our customers to buy our needles. We know that there are needles sold by others, but they are of inferior quality, and at higher prices than we can sell them for.

Our customers are requested to send their names distinctly. It is all important that we should, in each case, know the Post Office, County and State.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for our Circular.

I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE, Which is a beautiful pictorial paper entirely devoted to the subject.

IT WILL BE SENT GRATIS.

PRICES: We have made the above REDUCTION IN PRICES with the two-fold view of benefiting the public and ourselves. The public have been swayed by spurious machines, and in the excitement of the war, the metal in them, from the iron casting to the smallest piece, is of poor quality. Their makers have not the means to do their work well. They are hid away in secret places, where it would be impossible to have at their command the proper mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machines, with all the improvements, can be made only by us.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE.

Having replenished our office with new types throughout, we are now prepared to execute Job Work, such as Posters, Sale Bills, Programmes, Invitations, Cards, Labels, Pamphlets, all kinds of Blanks, etc., in the most satisfactory manner. Orders filled at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Advertisements inserted with the mark "ad." will be charged for until ordered out.

When yearly advertisements are inserted four or more copies will be allowed.

J. W. BAILEY, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

SYLVANUS JEFFERSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, PERRYBURG, OHIO.—Office in East end of Railroad House Building. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care.

D. W. H. DAY, T. W. HUTCHINGS, J. F. PHILLIPS.

DAY, HUTCHINGS & PHILLIPS.

Collecting and Real Estate Agents.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care.—Office over W. Hitchcock's store, Perryburg, Wood County, Ohio. "60-104"

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MURRAY & SLIVIN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will attend promptly to all Legal business entrusted to their care in Wood County.—Office in the Perryburg Bank Building, Perryburg, Ohio. "60-104"

R. B. DODGE, J. B. TYLER.

DODGE & TYLER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, PERRYBURG, OHIO.

Particular attention paid to Conveyancing and Notarial Business. Also, for sale, large quantities of Land in Wood and adjoining counties. "60-104"

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, PERRYBURG, OHIO.

Will attend to all business entrusted to their care in the several Courts of Ohio.—Office with John Bates, 2nd street. "60-110"

ASHBURN COOK, PETER BELL.

COOK & BELL.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Office over Hitchcock's store, Perryburg, Oct. 23d, 1861.

H. H. POPE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Wood and adjoining counties. Office in Italy and Johnson's brick, Perry street, August 14th, 1861—1862.

D. R. J. HOWELLS.

HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

1st Bowling Green, Ohio.

D. R. J. B. SMITH.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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All calls will be promptly attended to. "60-104"

BAIRD HOUSE.

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PERRYBURG PLANING MILL.

DANIEL LINDSEY, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures to order, and keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of planing, and all other work.

Dues, Sash, Blinds and Window Shades; Pine, Whiteoak and Ash Flooring.

All kinds of planing done to order. Orders promptly filled at Toledo prices, or in some cases, below the m. "60-104"

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

Carefully repaired by W. F. POMEROY.

At PERRYBURG BANK BUILDING. "60-104"

COAL OIL.

Coal Oil.

New Supply.

Only 75 cents per gallon!

Only 75 cents per gallon!

Only 75 cents per gallon!

Perryburg Journal.

THE UNION—NOW AND FOREVER.

BY CHARLES HERBERT ROCK.

Hark! hark! 'tis the shout of the nation rings out, And the soul of her song like an ocean is swelling.

On her brow Of her night Breaks a beam

And her weary watch of morning are telling, From the sea to the lakes

To hail the bright morn of the night, as it breaks, And about, by the banner that treason forsakes— "The Union—Now and Forever!"

Long, long, was the night of her wrong, but the Right, With the flashing of steel, like a day-spring, hath broken;

And its dawn Shows the van Marching on To a man, To die in the call of his country, hath spoken:

For that call now awakes All the seas and the lakes, To catch the bright morn of her night, as it breaks, And about, by the banner that treason forsakes— "The Union—Now and Forever!"

Al! Times, tell it not, that one freeman forgets, For a day or an hour the past's mighty story:

Ne'er impart That a land Or a heart Ever should stain the name of glory!

For the land now awakes, From her seas to her lakes, To hail the bright morn of her night, as it breaks, And about, by the banner that treason forsakes— "The Union—Now and Forever!"

O God! may that shout of the nation ring out 'Till the babe in the cradle its chorus shall falter;

'Till the land Of brave men Heart and hand Join'd again, Shall swell the one hymn, around one common altar:

All the seas and the lakes, Shall rise to the dawning of Peace, as it breaks— And breathe by the banner that treason forsakes— "The Union—Now and Forever!"

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1861.

Gen. Lane at Springfield.

ANOTHER SPEECH ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

He Defines His Position and that of the Kansas Brigade, on the War and Slavery.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 8, 1861.

EDITORS SPRINGFIELD DEMOCRAT: About nine o'clock, Thursday evening, the 24th Illinois Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Garvin, appeared at the hall of the General Land, and the regimental band discoursed the best martial and other music.

Most of the Kansas Brigade gathered around the Indiana regiment and joined with them in calls for Lane—General Lane!

Jim Lane, the Liberator! On these names and titles the cheers were rung for a few minutes, when the General appeared in plain citizens dress, in front of his quarters.

Against the welkin resounded with cheers and huzzas, as the sound of some two thousand or more voices was borne off on the breeze.

The general response followed in the air, and here I solemnly vow, that if Jim Lane is compelled to add a note to such an internal chorus, he breaks his sword and quits the field. [Thundering applause.]

It was the place of my birth, and is the place of my mother's grave. Indiana has given me legislative, executive, military and congressional honors. She has nursed me as a fond mother brings up her child; and let my heart grow cold, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, when I come to be grateful, or fail to speak well of my benefactors. [Loud cheers.]

But the home of my adoption and toils and strife is Kansas. She was a prairie waste when first I set foot on her soil, but through desperate odds she has fought her way up into the sisterhood of States, and already her little army of soldiers and patriots, for Kansas I have wrestled as wres tries the mother when she brings forth her first born into the world. [Thundering cheers.]

Indiana, as a part of the past, is behind us. Kansas is the future, and as the living present, absorbs my thoughts and sways my destiny. Once I obeyed the voice of Indiana, and honored her; now I go to the bidding of Kansas, and love her. [Loud cheering.]

But gentlemen, I am proud and happy to see the two sisters of our glorious nation striking hands with each other on the soil of rebellious Missouri, determined that our united blows shall crush out this most senseless and wicked rebellion, and preserve the national heritage left us by our fathers.

Gentlemen: I shall not conceal the fact in my respect for the soldiers of my country in command as to the mode of warfare, but he has been calculated to bring this wretched contest to a speedy, durable and honorable close. The point of difference refers, of course, to Slavery—the cause of all differences—the Pandora's box, from which has issued all our national troubles. My creed is—Let Slavery take care of itself.

If it can survive the shock of war let it live, but if between an upper and a nether millstone it be ground to powder and the winds drive it away, it is not for me to gather up the dust again. I do not propose to make war upon Slavery, but upon the rebels, and in the meantime to let slaves and Rebels take care of themselves. An oligarchy more cruel and proscriptive than ever scourged or cursed a nation, ancient or modern, has brought on this war for Slavery, and if we are required to protect, defend, or in any way help Slavery, then we are required to co-operate with the enemy, to help him, to defend him, and to work the same end. Can we place ourselves thus in alliance with our despots and betrayers, and at the same time conquer them, subdue them, crush them? When lesser contradictions are reconciled, we will think of harmonizing this.

War at best, is a terrible calamity to a nation. In all the country through which have passed the mails are stopped, schools are suspended, churches are turned into hospitals for the sick and wounded, and general demoralization prevails. Protracted the war one year and desolation, moral and material alike would mark the track of armies. Justice, humanity and mercy require that the conflict should terminate as soon as possible, and with the least practicable shedding of blood.

As I appear to you gentlemen from Indiana, yet it is a fact we have repeatedly demonstrated, that a heavier blow is laid out to the realm of Missouri, the abduction or freedom of a slave than the killing of a soldier in arms. Yes, and I may put the truth in a stronger light still. Abduct from this same family a slave, and kill in arms a son, and the loss of the slave will be regarded as the greater misfortune—the calamity for which there is no healing balm.

I could bring up more than a thousand witnesses whose observation and experience qualify them to speak of the truthful course of my conduct. If then by allowing the slave to fall in the wake of the army and find the priceless boon of freedom, we avoid bloodshed, save property from destruction, and strike death-dealing blows upon the head and front of this rebellion, does not every consideration that is good and just require that this policy be adopted? This war is for Slavery—let us make it the mighty engine for Slavery's destruction, and the rebels will soon cry enough.

They will see that like Saturn in the fable, they are eating up their own children, and will consent to cut short their request. Every guarantee that is given to Slavery by the Government strengthens the rebels in their course.

The Kansas Brigade has met the enemy in battle and slain him in every conflict. We have destroyed Osceola, a sort of half town and half military post; but all these things combined have not brought the rebels to their knees as have the occupying of a few hundred slaves, by following the back track of the army and capturing the fugitives.

My logic teaches that we cannot defend and make war upon the same foe at the same time, and if it is the purpose of the Government to crush the rebels and prevent the slaves from stampeding, two armies should be sent in the field. An advance guard might be called the treason crushing army, and should be armed with offensive weapons. The other should be called the Slavery restoring army, and should move about ten miles in the rear.

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